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JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

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Good-

Bye.

IT is a long road that has no turning and a longer one that does not fork. For years my companions in the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and myself have traveled a pleasant road together; not without a little dust and a few rough places, perhaps, yet, on the whole, a cheerful road. But at last we have come to the parting of the ways and it is time to separate. Circumstances have decreed that henceforth our roads must lie a little apart. Let us be thankful that we part with a smile, a pleasant word and kindly thoughts toward each other.

I have been connected with this firm for eleven years, during which time I have written much for the JOURNAL. The merits and demerits of my writings I must leave to the judgment of my readers. Their attitude toward me has been uniformly patient and friendly, for which I am most grateful. If their views have differed from mine they have usually failed to express themselves, which has been my loss, as I hold that honest criticism, expressed in a serious and kindly way, is healthy for every man. I confess that I am somewhat weary of literary work but, at the same time, it is not without regret that I resign my editorial position. My writings have brought me a world-wide acquaintance with the leaders in philatelic thought and effort, and a host of valued friends. However, it is not at all probable that I am laying down the pen when I vacate the editor's chair and I sincerely hope that any changes I may be about to make will cause no reduction in the ranks of my friends.

I leave the management of the JOURNAL in able hands, those of my co-editor, Mr. George L. Toppan. He is too well-known to need commendation from me, though no one would more readily give it. I feel certain that, under his guidance, the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY will retain the prominent and dignified position it has always occupied.

And so—good-bye.—J. N. L.

A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

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Continued from page 16.

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

I. ISSUED UNDER COLOMBIAN DOMINION.

The first registration stamp issued in the state of Panama was a companion to the series for ordinary postage which appeared in 1887-88 and, like them, was made by lithography and printed in black on colored wove paper. It measured 39x18 mm and had the same perforation as the regular series. The design is framed by thin lines, distant about 1 mm. from the top and bottom and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from each end.

1888.



Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

10c black on gray

In common with the ordinary postage stamps of the same date the registration stamp has been reprinted.

Reprints.

I. Colored Wove Paper.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

10c black on gray

10c black on straw

10c black on blue

Varieties :

a. Imperforate.

10c black on gray

10c black on straw

10c black on light blue

b. Imperforate horizontally.

10c black on gray

10c black on light blue

c. Imperforate vertically.

10c black on gray

10c black on light blue

II. Glazed, Surface-colored Paper.

Perforated 13½.

10c black on blue gray

10c black on crimson

Varieties :

a. Imperforate.

10c black on blue-gray

10c black on bright green

b. Imperforate vertically.

10c black on blue-gray

10c black on vermillion

From 1897 to 1904 registration stamps were frequently made by surcharging the 10 centavos yellow of the 1892-96 issue with a large capital "R" and the word "COLON" in a circle as illustrated below. The surcharge was applied with a handstamp. In a recent number of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* Dr. D. von Biasini describes two types of this surcharge. The first—which appeared in 1897—has the circle 19 mm. in diameter, the "R" 9 mm. high, 4 mm. belonging to the upper part of the letter and 5 mm. to the lower, and the "L" of "COLON" $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. The second type appeared about 1902 and has the circle 20 mm. in diameter, the "R" 9 mm. high but divided into two equal parts of $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. each, and the "L" of "COLON" 3 mm. high. I have not found a copy of the first type but have no reason to doubt its existence.

1897-1902.



Perforated 12.

m. Surcharged "R—COLON" in a circle.

Dull blue Surcharge.

10c yellow

Blue-black Surcharge.

10c yellow

Variety :

a. Inverted surcharge.

10c yellow

Violet Surcharge.

10c yellow

Magenta Surcharge.

10c yellow

Varieties :

a. Inverted surcharge.

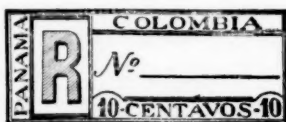
10c yellow

b. Diagonal surcharge.

10c yellow

In 1900 a third issue appeared. Like the first it was made by lithography. The stamps were printed in sheets of twelve—six horizontal pairs. Each stamp differed slightly from the others, the most prominent varieties being No. 6 without period after "CENTAVOS", and No. 9 with a large period after "COLOMBIA". At first these stamps were printed in black on blue wove paper, but in 1901 the color was changed to dull red and the paper to stout white wove. The perforation gauges 11. Some sheets of the red stamps are fully perforated, while others have no perforation at the outer sides of the stamps.

1900.



Perforated 11.

10c black on light blue

1901.

10c dull red

In 1902 the depreciation of the currency made it necessary to increase the fee for registered letters to 20 centavos. To meet the demand for a registration stamp of this denomination the current registration stamp was surcharged with a new value, the figures "20" being handstamped over the figures "10" at each end of the lower label.

1902.



Blue-black Surcharge.

20c on 10c dull red

I have seen an envelope bearing a 2c rose of 1892-96, cancelled "PANAMA—16 MAR 1900", and also having a 10c yellow of 1892-96 overprinted with a large "R" in black and a registration number in blue and cancelled "RECOMENDADO * PANAMA * 17 MAR 1900." The owner claims this to be a provisional registration stamp but, as a large letter "R" was often used as a cancellation for registered letters, I think it well to await further evidence before recognizing this copy as a surcharged stamp. Mention of a similar variety will be found in the paragraph devoted to the registration stamps issued in Bocas del Toro. It should be said that the handstamp "R—COLON" in a circle as well as that inscribed "A.R.—COLON—COLOMBIA" (to be illustrated in a subsequent section of this article) were frequently used as cancellation marks, indeed, some claim that they are always such, but we know stamps with these overprints were sold in quantities at the post offices, that they were intended solely for use on registered letters and, when so used, they usually received a cancellation.

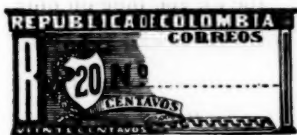
II. ISSUES OF THE REPUBLIC.

We have seen that, following the revolt of Panama from the Colombian Republic, a great variety of surcharges was applied to the current postage stamps. Many of these surcharges, as well as some new varieties, were used on the registration, acknowledgement of receipt and too late stamps. The hand-stamps "R—COLON" and "A. R.—COLON—COLOMBIA" were also applied to ordinary postage stamps which had been surcharged for the Republic of Panama. Descriptions of most of the surcharges have already been given and it would be superfluous to repeat them. I shall, therefore, confine myself as closely as possible to a list of the different stamps and their varieties

A. Issued in the City of Panama.

Registration Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged.

November, 1903.



Imperforate.

Handstamped (a) REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

Rose Surcharge.

20c red-brown on blue 20c blue on blue

With additional surcharge 10.

10c on 20c red-brown on blue 10c on 20c blue on blue

Varieties :

a. "10" double.

10c on 20c red-brown on blue

b. "10" in blue-black.

10c on 20c red-brown on blue

c. "10" only.

10c on 20c blue on blue

Magenta Surcharge.

20c blue on blue

Variety :

a. Inverted surcharge.

20c blue on blue

Blue-black Surcharge.

20c red-brown on blue

May, 1904.

Handstamped (n) **Panamá** and 10.

Rose Surcharge.

10c on 20c red-brown on blue 10c on 20c blue on blue

Varieties :

a. Without period before "10".

10c on 20c blue on blue

b. With period after "10".

10c on 20c blue on blue

c. "10" omitted.

20c blue on blue

d. Surcharge "n" double.

10c on 20c blue on blue

Handstamped (n) **Panamá** and 10.

10c on 20c blue on blue

The supplement to Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, dated Oct. 31st, 1904, lists, among the registration stamps, the 10c yellow of the regular postage series of 1892-96 surcharged with type "a" in rose and type "m". The color of the latter surcharge is not stated. This variety does not seem to be known to collectors in the United States and I am inclined to think it may be an instance in which the "R-COLON" handstamp was used as a cancellation mark.

B. Issued in Colon.

I. Regular Issue of 1892-96 Surcharged.

Perforated 12.

November, 1903.

Handstamped (e) REPUBLICA DE
PANAMA and (m)

The normal position of the surcharge "m" is, of course, with the letter "R" upright but, the handstamp being round, the surcharge is very often not in the correct position. Thus we find it inverted, sideways (either to the right or the left), with the top of the "R" toward the various corners, and in every intermediate position. I content myself with listing the more prominent varieties.

Surcharged "e" in red and "m" in violet.

10c yellow

Varieties :

a. Surcharge "m" double.

10c yellow

b. Surcharge "m" sideways.

10c yellow

c. Surcharge "m" diagonal.

10c yellow

Surcharged "e" in red and "m" in red.

10c yellow

Varieties :

a. Surcharge "e" double.

10c yellow

b. Surcharge "m" inverted.

10c yellow

c. Surcharge "m" diagonal.

10c yellow

Surcharged "e" in violet and "m" in red.

10c yellow

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge "m" inverted.
100 yellow
- b. Surcharge "m" sideways.
100 yellow
- Surcharged "e" in violet and "m" in violet.
100 yellow

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge "m" double.
100 yellow
 - b. Surcharge "m" inverted.
100 yellow
 - c. Surcharge "m" sideways.
100 yellow
 - d. Surcharge "m" diagonal.
100 yellow
 - e. Pair, one without surcharge "m".
100 yellow
 - f. Pair, one without surcharge "e".
100 yellow
 - g. Surcharge "e" inverted.
100 yellow
 - Surcharged "e" in violet and "m" in magenta.
100 yellow
- Varieties :*
- a. Surcharge "m" inverted.
100 yellow
 - b. Surcharge "m" sideways.
100 yellow
 - c. Surcharge "m" diagonal.
100 yellow
 - Surcharged "e" in violet and "m" in black.
100 yellow

Surcharged "e" in magenta and "m" in red.

10c yellow

Varieties :

a. Surcharge "m" inverted.

10c yellow

b. Surcharge "m" sideways.

10c yellow

c. Surcharge "m" diagonal.

10c yellow

Surcharged "e" in magenta and "m" in violet.

10c yellow

Variety :

a. Surcharge "m" sideways,

10c yellow

Surcharged "e" in magenta and "m" in magenta.

10c yellow

Variety :

a. Surcharge "m" inverted.

10c yellow

Surcharged "e" in magenta and "m" in black.

10c yellow

I have seen two blocks of these stamps in each of which one stamp, in addition to the other adornments, was handstamped with a large letter "T" in a circle, the well-known mark which is stamped upon letters to indicate an insufficiency of postage. There is nothing to show whether it was placed upon the stamps by accident or design. At any rate, it means nothing. To paraphrase a famous saying: C'est magnifique, mais il n'est pas la philatélie.

December, 1903.

Handstamped (f) PANAMA and "m".

Surcharged "f" in violet and "m" in red.

10c yellow

Surcharged "f" in violet and "m" in magenta.

10c yellow

Variety :

- a. Pair, one without surcharge "f".

10c yellow

Surcharged "f" in violet and "m" in violet.

10c yellow

20c violet

I have not seen a copy of the 20c violet but it is catalogued by Gibbons and there is no reason why it should not exist.

January, 1904.

Surcharged (a)

PANAMA

PANAMA

in carmine and "m" in violet.

10c yellow

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge "m" double.

10c yellow

- b. Surcharge "m" inverted.

10c yellow

- c. Surcharge "m" double, both inverted.

10c yellow

- d. Surcharge "m" sideways.

10c yellow

The surcharge "d" is from the corrected setting of the fourth Panama surcharge and, therefore, does not contain the stamps with the word "PANAMA" reading upward at both sides or downward at both sides.

February, 1904.

Preceding stamp with additional surcharge (i) *REPÚBLICA DE PANAMA*

Magenta Surcharge.

10c yellow

January, 1904.

Surcharged (g) *República de Panamá.* and "m".

Surcharged "g" in black and "m" in magenta.

10c yellow

Varieties :

- a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*".
10c yellow
 - b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*".
10c yellow
 - c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent.
10c yellow
 - d. Surcharge "g" inverted.
10c yellow
 - e. Surcharge "m" inverted.
10c yellow
- Surcharged "g" in black and "m" in violet.
10c yellow

Varieties :

- a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*".
10c yellow
- b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*".
10c yellow
- c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent.
10c yellow
- d. Surcharge "m" inverted.
10c yellow

February, 1904.

Surcharged (i) **REPUBLICA DE PANAMA** and "m" in magenta.
10c yellow

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge "i" double, one inverted.
10c yellow
- b. Surcharge "i" double, reading up and down.
10c yellow

II. Registration Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged.

Imperforate.

November, 1903.

Surcharged (e) **REPUBLICA DE PANAMA** in violet.

20c brown on blue

January, 1904.

Surcharged (g) **República de Panamá.** in black.

20c red-brown on blue

Variety :

a. Final "a" of "Panama" without accent.

20c red-brown on blue

With additional surcharge **10** in purple.

10c on 20c red-brown on blue

With additional surcharge **10** in violet.

10c on 20c red-brown on blue

With "1" in black manuscript over the "2" of "20"

10c on 20c red-brown on blue

It is claimed that the 20 centavos stamp with surcharge "g" alone is a speculation, the registration fee having been reduced to 10 centavos before the appearance of this stamp.

February, 1904.

Handstamped (i) **REPUBLICA DE PANAMA** in violet.

20c blue on blue

Variety :

a. Double surcharge.

20c blue on blue

With additional handstamp **10** in violet.

10c on 20c red-brown on blue

10c on 20c blue on blue

Varieties :

a. Surcharge "i" inverted.

10c on 20c blue on blue

b. "10" inverted.

10c on 20c blue on blue

The registration stamps with the surcharge "i" are, like all other stamps with that surcharge, a private speculation on the part of an official and deserve to be rejected by all philatelists.

C. Issued in Bocas del Toro.

Registration Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged.

Imperforate.

November, 1903.

With pen lines through "COLOMBIA" and "10cs" over "20".

Manuscript surcharge in red.

10c on 20c blue on blue

With "Panama" over "COLOMBIA" and "10" over "20".

Manuscript surcharge in black.

10c on 20c blue on blue

Handstamped (k) R DE PANAMA in violet.

20c red-brown on blue

20c blue on blue

With additional manuscript surcharge "10" in red.

10c on 20c blue on blue

The 10 centavos yellow of the regular postage series with the Bocas del Toro overprint (k) and a large letter "R" was at one time accepted as a registration stamp but collectors are now of the opinion that the "R" is only a cancellation.

E. General Issue.

August, 1904.



Perforated 12.

10c green

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT STAMPS.

While Panama was a state of the Colombian Republic all the acknowledgement of receipt stamps used locally were made by surcharging the ordinary postage stamps of Panama or the "A.R." stamps of the parent country. This practice was continued for nearly a year after Panama had declared her independence and it was not until August 1904 that a stamp of special design was issued for this purpose.

The overprinting was done with a handstamp (evidently made of metal, probably brass) and consists of an inscription in three lines "A.R.—COLON—COLOMBIA" as illustrated below. Dr. von Biasini describes two types of this surcharge which he attributes to early and late periods of use. The first type has the top of the letter "A" bent slightly to the left and the cross bar 3 mm. from the top and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the foot of the letter. The second type has a well formed "A" with the cross-bar $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the top and 2 mm. from the foot. I confess I have not been able to find more than one type of the surcharge and that does not agree exactly with any of the measurements given as it has the cross-bar 4 mm. from the top of the "A" and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the foot.

It is said that, after the separation from Colombia, a new handstamp was ordered in New York which was to be inscribed only "A.R.—COLON". In the meantime the old handstamp was continued in use, the word "COLOMBIA" being hidden by placing a slip under it. This does not seem very feasible and it would have been much simpler to remove the word entirely from the handstamp. There appears to have been some attempt to do this for we find many surcharges showing part of the word "COLOMBIA". Eventually it was entirely cut away.

I. ISSUED UNDER COLOMBIAN DOMINION.

1. Regular Issue of 1892-96 Surcharged.



Perforated 12.

a. Surcharged "AR—COLON—COLOMBIA".

1898.

Black Surcharge.

10c yellow

1899.

Blue-black Surcharge.

5c blue

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

5c blue

b. Triple surcharge.

5c blue

1901.

Magenta Surcharge.

5c blue

Variety :

a. Double surcharge.

5c blue

1902.

p. Surcharged



Rose Surcharge.

5c blue

10c yellow

Variety :

a. Double surcharge.

5c blue

1903.

Surcharged (o)

A.R
COLON
COLOMBIA

Violet Surcharge.

5c blue

10c yellow

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

5c blue

10c yellow

b. Diagonal surcharge.

5c blue

Magenta Surcharge.

10c yellow

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

10c yellow

b. Inverted surcharge.

10c yellow

Green Surcharge.

10c yellow

II. Acknowledgement of Receipt Stamps of the Colombian Republic
Surcharged "A.R.—COLON—COLOMBIA".

Perforated 12.

Purple Surcharge.

5c vermilion

II. ISSUES OF THE REPUBLIC.

A. Issued in the City of Panama.

Acknowledgement of Receipt Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged



Imperforate.

1903.

Handstamped (a) REPUBLICA DE
PANAMA

Rose Surcharge.

10c blue on blue

With additional surcharge "5".

5c on 10c blue on blue

Variety :

a. Surcharged "5" only.

5c on 10c blue on blue

1904

Handstamped (n) **Panamá**

Rose Surcharge.

10c blue on blue

B. Issued in Colon.

1. Regular Issue of 1892-96 Surcharged.

November, 1903.

Handstamped (e) **REPUBLICA DE PANAMA** and (q) **A.R. COLON**

Surcharged "e" in magenta and "q" in violet.

5c blue

Varieties :

a. Surcharge "e" inverted.

5c blue

b. Surcharge "e" diagonal.

5c blue

c. Surcharge "q" diagonal.

5c blue

d. Both surcharges diagonal.

5c blue

e. Surcharge "q" double.

5c blue

Surcharge "e" in violet and "q" in violet.

5c blue

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge "q" inverted.
5c blue
- b. Surcharge "q" diagonal.
5c blue
- c. Pair, one without surcharge "e".
5c blue
- d. Pair, one without surcharge "q".
5c blue
- Surcharged "e" in violet and "q" in red.
5c blue

Variety :

- a. Surcharge "q" diagonal.
5c blue
- Surcharged "e" in red and "q" in violet.
5c blue
- Surcharged "e" in magenta and "q" in black.
5c blue

December, 1903.

- Handstamped (f) **PANAMA** and "q".
- Surcharge "f" in violet and "q" in magenta.
5c blue
- Surcharge "f" in violet and "q" in violet.
5c blue

Variety :

- a. Surcharge "q" inverted.
5c blue

January, 1904.

- Surcharged (g) **República de Panamá** and "q".
- Surcharge "g" in carmine and "q" in magenta.
5c blue

Varieties :

- a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*".

5c blue

- b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*".

5c blue

- c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent.

5c blue

- d. Surcharge "q" inverted.

5c blue

- e. Pair, one without surcharge "q".

5c blue

Surcharge "g" in carmine and "q" in violet.

5c blue

Varieties :

- a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*".

5c blue

- b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*".

5c blue

- c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent.

5c blue

- d. Surcharge "q" inverted.

5c blue

- e. Surcharge "q" diagonal.

5c blue

- f. Surcharge "q" diagonal, inverted.

5c blue

- g. Surcharge "q" vertical, reading down.

5c blue

Surcharge "g" in black and "q" in violet.

5c blue

10c yellow

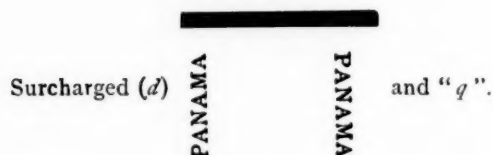
Varieties :

- a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*".

5c blue

10c yellow

- b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*".
 5c blue 10c yellow
- c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent.
 5c blue 10c yellow
- d. Surcharge "q" diagonal.
 10c yellow



- Surcharge "d" in carmine and "q" in magenta.
 5c blue
- Surcharge "d" in carmine and "q" in violet.
 5c blue

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge "q" inverted.
 5c blue
- b. Surcharge "q" double, one inverted.
 5c blue
- c. Surcharge "q" double, both inverted.
 5c blue
- d. Surcharge "q" diagonal.
 5c blue
- e. Surcharge "q" vertical, reading down.
 5c blue
- f. Pair, one without surcharge "q".
 5c blue

With additional surcharge (i) **REPUBLICA DE PANAMA**

Magenta Surcharge.

5c blue

11. Acknowledgement of Receipt Stamps of the Colombian

Republic Surcharged.

Imperforate.

November, 1903.

{ Handstamped (e) **REPUBLICA DE
PANAMA**

Violet Surcharge.

10c blue on blue

Magenta Surcharge.

10c blue on blue

Varieties :

a. Diagonal surcharge.

10c blue on blue

b. Pair, one without surcharge.

10c blue on blue

I have seen a copy of this stamp with the magenta surcharge which also bore the surcharge "A.R.—COLON—COLOMBIA" (o) inverted. As the stamp already had this inscription as part of the design its repetition as a surcharge was quite superfluous and suggests an attempt to create a new variety to please stamp collectors.

Surcharged (r) **REPUBLICA DE
PANAMA**

Magenta Surcharge.

10c blue on blue

Variety :

a. Double surcharge.

10c blue on blue

Some doubts have been expressed concerning the genuineness of this surcharge but it appears to have come from official sources.

December, 1903.

Handstamped (f) **PANAMA**

Magenta Surcharge.

10c blue on blue

Varieties :

a. Inverted surcharge.

10c blue on blue

b. Double surcharge, one inverted.

10c blue on blue

c. Diagonal surcharge.

10c blue on blue

February, 1904.

Handstamped (i) **REPUBLICA DE PANAMA**

Magenta Surcharge.

10c blue on blue

Varieties ;

a. Double surcharge.

10c blue on blue

b. Inverted surcharge.

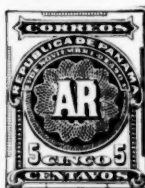
10c blue on blue

c. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

10c blue on blue

E. General Issue.

August, 1904.



Perforated 12.

5c dark blue

TOO LATE STAMPS.

The too-late stamps are delightfully few in number and limited in the way of surcharges and varieties.

ISSUES OF THE REPUBLIC.

A. Issued in the City of Panama.

Too-Late Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged.

November, 1905.



Imperforate.

Handstamped (a) REPUBLICA DE
PANAMA

Rose Surcharge.

5c purple on rose

Varieties :

a. Vertical surcharge.

5c purple on rose

b. Pair, one without surcharge.

5c purple on rose

Blue-black Surcharge.

5c purple on rose

Varieties :

a. Inverted surcharge.

5c purple on rose

b. Pair, one without surcharge.

5c purple on rose

E. General Issue.

August, 1904.



Perforated 12.

2½c carmine lake

Before closing these articles it is only fitting that I should express my obligation to many kind friends, both collectors and dealers, who have assisted me with information and by the use of their collections or stocks. I desire to offer my thanks to Messrs. J. M. Bartels, H. F. Colman, J. C. Morgenthau, D. L. Pickman, E. B. Power, M. D. Senior, F. H. Tows, Wm. Thorne and any others who have helped me and whose names I may inadvertently (but not intentionally) have overlooked.

ADDENDA.

Since the earlier parts of this work were written I have seen a number of varieties which were new to me and, in order that the reference list may be as complete as possible, I have thought best to add these new varieties to it. The additions are all to the issues for ordinary postage.

I. ISSUED UNDER COLOMBIAN DOMINION.

1878.



Imperforate.

A. Thin wove paper.

Variety :

b. Quarter of 20c used as 5c.
5c rose-red

B. Medium thick wove paper.

Varieties :

a. Diagonal half of 10c used as 5c.
5c blue

b. Vertical half of 10c used as 5c.
5c blue

1887-92.



Reprints.

I. Colored Wove Paper.

Perforated 13½.

1c black on pale yellow	10c black on light blue
2c black on yellow green	20c black on yellow-green
5c black on deep rose	20c black on light blue
5c black on rose lilac	20c black on pale yellow
10c black on yellow-green	50c black on straw
10c black on deep rose	

*Varieties :**a Imperforate.*

2c black on light blue 50c dark brown on white
 20c black on deep rose

b. Imperforate horizontally.

10c black on violet 50c dark brown on white

c. Imperforate vertically.

50c dark brown on white

II. Glazed, Surface-colored Paper.

Replace the list previously given by the following :

Perforated 13½.

1c black on bright green	5c black on lilac
1c black on dark blue	5c black on violet
2c black on bright rose	5c black on magenta
2c black on bright yellow	10c black on bright yellow
2c black on vermillion	50c black on bright green
5c black on bright blue	50c brown on white
5c black on bright yellow	

*Varieties :**a. Imperforate.*

10c black on bright yellow

b. Imperforate horizontally.

1c black on bright green	10c black on vermillion
1c black on bright yellow	20c black on magenta
2c black on dark blue	50c black on bright yellow
5c black on bright green	50c black on magenta
5c black on bright rose	50c black on vermillion
10c black on magenta	

c. Imperforate vertically.

1c black on bright rose	5c black on vermillion
1c black on dark blue	10c black on bright green
1c black on vermillion	10c black on dark blue
2c black on bright green	20c black on bright yellow
2c black on bright yellow	20c black on vermillion
5c black on dark blue	50c black on bright green
5c black on magenta	50c black on dark blue

1892-96.



Perforated 12.

Variety :

a. Diagonal half of 10c used as 5c.

5c yellow

1894.

Stamps of preceding issues surcharged :

HABILITADO.

1894

1

CENTAVO.

a

HABILITADO.

1894

1

CENTAVO.

b

HABILITADO.

1894

5

CENTAVOS.

c

HABILITADO.

1894

5

CENTAVOS.

d

HABILITADO.

1894

5

CENTAVOS.

e

HABILITADO.

1894

10

CENTAVOS.

f

HABILITADO.

1894

10

CENTAVOS.

g

Perforated 12 and 13½.

A. Surcharge 15½mm. high.

Varieties :

b. Raised period after "HABILITADO".

e 5c on 20c black on lilac

h. Without "CENTAVO".

a 1c on 2c rose

l. Vertical surcharge, reading upwards.

e 5c on 20c black on lilac

n. Double surcharge.

a and *b* 1c on 2c rose

r. Same as "q" with comma after "CENTAVOS".

b 1c on 2c rose

s. Same as "q" but not inverted.

d 5c on 20c black on lilac

t. Inverted surcharge with "HABILITADO" and "CENTAVOS".

a 1c on 2c rose

b 1c on 2c rose

u. Same as "t" with comma after "CENTAVOS".

b. 1c on 2c rose

v. Inverted surcharge with "HABILITAD." and "CENTAVO".

a. 1c on 2c rose

w. Same as "v" with comma after "CENTAVO".

a. 1c on 2c rose

x. Inverted surcharge with "CENTAVO".

b. 1c on 2c rose

y. Double surcharge, vertical, reading upward.

e. 5c on 20c black on lilac

C. Surcharge 14 mm. high.

e. 5c on 20c black on lilac *f*. 10c on 50c brown

I have seen several sheets and blocks of this issue which differed in various ways from those previously described :

I CENTAVO ON 2 CENTAVOS ROSE :

Setting C. I have seen a sheet surcharged with this setting and bearing, across the lower three rows, a second impression of rows one and three of the setting. The second surcharge was so placed that part of each row fell upon two rows of the original sheet. Just how it was brought about that the extra surcharge was composed of rows one and three, instead of one and two or two and three, or why the third row was not used I am not prepared to state. There is a suggestion of "philately" about this sheet, as is unfortunately true of many other varieties of this series.

Setting F. This contains the material of setting C but re-arranged, the first row of setting C becoming the third in setting F. The full setting is impressed twice, beginning at the bottom of the pane, and the second and third rows of it are also impressed twice to cover the upper four rows of the pane. In the setting Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 15 are of type *a*, the others of type *b*. No. 5 (*b*) has the error "CENTAVO", No. 8 (*a*) has the raised period after "HABILITADO" and No. 13 (*b*) has a comma after "CENTAVO". In another sheet printed from this setting Nos. 8 and 9 are without the word "CENTAVO".

5 CENTAVOS ON 20 CENTAVOS BLACK ON LILAC :

Setting F. I have seen a block of sixteen stamps (four rows of four) which probably was from a setting in vertical rows. The first row of the block was of type *d*, the second of type *e*, and the third and fourth of type *c*. No. 1 had a comma after "CENTAVOS" and No. 4 the raised period after "HABILITADO".

Setting G. I have seen an irregular block of ten stamps, two horizontal rows of three stamps each and a fourth of four stamps. The last stamp of the third row extended to the right of the other rows and from its margins appeared to have been the stamp in the lower right corner of the sheet. The first row was of type *e*, the second stamp having the raised period after "HABILITADO". The second row was composed of types *e*, *c* and *c*, the second stamp having the error "CENTAVOS". The third row was composed of types *c*, *c*, *d*, *d*.

Setting H. Of this I have seen only a vertical pair, both stamps being of type *c*. On the upper stamp the surcharge was 14mm. high, while on the lower it measured 13mm. It is quite possible that this pair belong in setting E.

10 CENTAVOS ON 50 CENTAVOS BROWN, ORDINARY PAPER :

Setting B. Of the stamps with the surcharge 13mm. high I have seen a block of six (two horizontal rows of three) all of type *a*, and a block of four which had the lower left stamp of type *b* and the others of type *a*. None of the varieties in one block were to be found in the other.

Setting C. I have seen a block of six stamps (two horizontal rows of three), having the surcharge 14mm. high on the upper row and 13mm. high on the lower. All the stamps were of type *a*. It is possible that this block is a part of setting C.

II. ISSUES OF THE REPUBLIC.

B. Issued in Colon.

Jan.-Feb. 1904.

g. Surcharged

*República
de Panamá.*

On Issue of 1892-96.

Carmine Surcharge.

Variety :

i. Double surcharge, one carmine, one black.

10c yellow



The Little Stamp Books and the Reply Stamp.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

It is known that, with the object of facilitating the sale of its postal values and permitting the public to always carry about a certain number of postage stamps in good condition, the United States of America, about 1897, issued little books containing twelve 2 cent stamps, in two horizontal rows of six; these little books were sold at 25 cents. A short time afterwards, books containing 24 and 48 stamps were put on sale at the price of 49 cents and 98 cents respectively.

The importance which the sale of these books attained in a short time attracted the attention of other countries, which were not long in adopting the innovation, and which is in operation to-day in most of the offices of the Universal Postal Union. Thus, in the Netherlands there exist books containing 24 stamps of 1, 3, 5 and 12½ cents. At the Hague, the Post Office has placed on sale books each containing six stamps of each of the values indicated, and sheets of tissue paper placed behind each sheet of stamps prevent them from sticking one to the other.

In Hungary, books have been in use since 1901; each book contains four little sheets of six stamps of the values of 5, 10, 25 and 35 fillers, gummed and perforated, and the sale is made with an additional charge of 2 fillers (2 centimes) per book.

In 1902, on the occasion of the introduction of the penny postage into the interior relations of New Zealand, the Administration issued little books of 12 and of 30 of the new 1 penny stamp bearing the inscription "Universal Postage." Over and above the value of the books, which bore on the cover in addition to the postal rates various bits of information useful to the public, there was charged ½ penny for the cost of binding and printing.

The Egyptian postal administration in 1903 issued books of 3 and 5 millieme stamps. Each book contained 24 stamps in 4 sheets of 6 stamps each, separated one from the other by strips of wax paper. In addition to the value of the stamps, there is also charged a rate of 1 millieme per book, to cover its cost.

There exist also books of ½, 1 penny and 2 pence in the Post Offices of Victoria; of ½ and 1 anna in the British Indies. Finally, Switzerland issued, in July, 1904, without charging anything for the manufacture, books of 24 stamps of 5 and 10 centimes.

We may add that Canada alone so far has issued books containing several values of stamps, and that, in 1902, a special printing was made in England for the manufacture of the books of 24 1 penny stamps divided into four pages separated by sheets of vegetable paper. The plate which served for the impression of the stamps was formed of four groups of sixty stamps, each having a margin right and left. On the six columns of each group half of the stamps were tête-bêche with regard to the three others, so that on a complete plate of 180 stamps 90 had the watermark reversed.

The postage stamps contained in these various little books offer to collectors a real mine of varieties still little known and which will soon be much sought after. These varieties arise especially from the mode of manufacture, which has required, in most countries, the creation of new printing plates; the result has been special printings, which have produced notably the varieties which may be classed in three categories: First, stamps with margins and without perforation on one or more than one side; second, tête-bêche stamps; third, stamps with inverted watermark. The stamps of these last two categories have been noticed principally in the books of 1 penny stamps issued as a trial in England in 1902.

Besides the advantages which the public, and collectors in particular, have found in the use of these little books for prepayment of postage, there is another of great importance, which has not been thought of so far: that is the adoption by all the countries of the Universal Postal Union of the said books for the bringing into use of a universal postage stamp or of a double stamp with reply.

As has been already said, the creation of an universal postage stamp, which would be valid in all countries for the prepayment of correspondence, is a thing impossible on account of the question of exchange, of the diversity of the monetary systems, of the existence of rates for transit expenses, dangers of counterfeiting, important losses which the business in stamps might cause to certain countries, in short, a thousand and one other administrative details which it would take too long to enumerate, but which the postal administrations know sufficiently well to cause them to reject this scheme which they consider contrary to their interests. The use of these little stamp books, however, seems destined to furnish a solution of the problem. In effect, if each of the postal administrations of the Union which have adhered to the agreement for the exchange of postal orders were to put on sale books containing one and the same number of postage stamps at a price to be determined on, the basis of the rate of conversion adopted in each country of the Union for postal money orders, the so much desired solution would be obtained, for all the objections raised hitherto against the creation of the universal postage stamp would disappear.

Let us suppose that the postal administrations which might decide to enter into an arrangement on this point should decree that each of the countries shall place on sale, in the present situation, books of stamps of 25 centimes (5 cents American money) with reply, containing each 12 double stamps with reply worth, consequently, six francs in French money. Inasmuch as the rates of conversion for the countries of the Union which have not the franc for their monetary unit are notably the following:

Germany, 1 mark = 100 pfennings,	- - -	worth 1fr 24c.
Netherlands, 1 florin = 100 cents,	- - -	" 2fr 9c.
Denmark, 1 crown = 100 öre,	- - -	" 1fr 40c.
Great Britain, 1 pound = 20 shillings,	- - -	" 25fr 25c.
United States, 1 dollar = 100 cents,	- - -	" 5fr 22c.
Argentine Republic, 1 peso = 100 centavos,	- - -	" 5fr 10c.

The books of postage stamps sold for 6 frs in countries having the franc for their monetary unit would be sold: In Germany, 4mk 84pf; in the Netherlands, 2fl 87 cents; in Denmark, 4 crowns 22 öres; in Great Britain, 6sh 9d; in the United States, \$1.15, and in the Argentine Republic 1 peso 18 centavos, all sums equivalent to 6 frs French money. Instead of creating a single universal postage stamp for all countries, it seems preferable, taking

into consideration what precedes, to adopt a double stamp, with reply, of a special type which would be available for the prepayment of a single rate letter going to and of a single rate letter returning from countries where this stamp had been adopted. This double stamp would be formed of two parts : the first, to be used for the prepayment of the letter on its departure, would be nothing else than the stamp of 25 centimes or its equivalent of the type in use in each of the countries of the Union. The second part would constitute the reply stamp, which would be separated from the first by the ordinary perforation and which the sender would insert in his letter. Its form and design would be decided on by common accord by the contracting countries. According to the preceding data, these stamps, sold only in little books, and not allowed to be sold one by one, would give to the postal administration every guarantee against speculation, for the public would find itself forced to buy the stamps by books and to obtain the ordinary stamp necessary to prepay the letter on its departure, as well as the reply stamp.

It goes without saying that, without following the example of Switzerland, the postal administration might charge a minimum rate of 1 per cent. in addition to the value of the books for the cost of manufacture.

In view of the eventual examination of the question of the international stamp with reply, a matter to which it seems desirable to draw the attention of the members of the coming congress at Rome, we think we should also reproduce here the considerations suggested by the author of this project :

I. The books for prepayment, composed of double stamps with reply, should contain, in each country, one and the same number of stamps to be determined by the convention.

II. The selling price of each book should be paid in the money of the country of issue and in accordance with the rate and exchange adopted for the international postal money orders.

III. The price of the book should be indicated in letters and in figures very distinctly on the cover ; on the cover might be printed, also, extracts from the tariffs and other information useful to the public.

IV. The reply stamp should serve for the prepayment of letters only, and it should represent, on the same shipment, only the rate of a single letter of 15 grammes or equivalent weight.

V. Every reply stamp applied to a letter for a country where the stamp did not originate, as also any supplementary reply stamp attached to the same shipment, would not be valid for the prepayment of that shipment, and no account would be taken of them.

VI. The international reply stamp would not be available for the prepayment of shipments in the internal service of the countries of the Union.

VII. Any letter prepaid with an international reply stamp addressed in the country where the stamp originated and re-shipped into another country of the Union would be subject to the ordinary rate of a single letter.



Stamp Auctions.

By W. F. GREGORY.

Ding-dong! ding-dong! Vendue! Vendue! Ringing a bell and shouting "vendue" the town crier used formerly to call the public to attend upon sales by public bidding. By this method all sales by order of courts or other public officials were required to be made.

It was also a convenient method of disposing of miscellaneous property expeditiously.

In later years we find the auction-room a popular method of dispersing many kinds of merchandise. The entire product of a large cotton or woolen mill may thus be distributed among the wholesale or jobbing houses of the country.

This method of selling, once synonymous with sacrifice, is now often the arbiter of market prices.

In no line of business has the auction mart become more popular than the stamp trade. The sales of stamps at auction in New York have reached nearly one hundred thousand dollars in a single season.

Still it is a matter of surprise how few collectors avail themselves of the advantages of buying at auction. And there are not a few who, not understanding the method, have tried unsuccessfully to buy at auction.

The purpose of this paper, then, is to assist those who are, or would be, buyers by outlining the course of an auction sale and advising them of their rights and obligations.

First, it must be understood that those who conduct sales rarely offer their own goods. Cataloguers of reputation have sufficient consignments to tax their facilities to the utmost.

The first work of the cataloguer is to separate a collection into lots best suited to the convenience of the probable buyer, be he collector or dealer. From a careful collation of these lots results a catalogue which will enable the would-be purchaser to form a pretty accurate idea, with the aid of a standard catalogue, of what stamps constitute each lot.

The condition of these stamps can only be generally described, as there is no fixed standard. Many collectors erect a standard of quality so very extreme that they can only determine by examination personally, or by a special agent, if the stamps offered will suit them.

The average collector, however, may accept the description in the catalogue to mean "marketable", unless otherwise described.

Probably not ten per cent of the best collections of the world are in the condition required by the ultra-extremist. It is, then, hardly reasonable to expect perfection where there is only a possibility of 1 in 10 of its existence.

Having placed this catalogue before the buying public, many bids may be expected by mail. And it is at this point many bidders fail to understand the character of the sale.

If a lot of stamps which a bidder wants is catalogued at \$10.00 and he would be quite willing to buy from a dealer at \$6.00, why should he not bid \$6.00 for it and perhaps get it for less if others did not bid on it?

If one makes liberal bids it does not follow that he will have to pay the limit. It is customary to execute the highest bid at a fair advance over the next higher, at which bid it would be "knocked down" if there is no com-

petitive bidding from the floor. The room bidders must always be reckoned with.

The bidder should always remember that there are perhaps twenty others bidding on the same stamp, some of whom are willing to pay as much as himself.

His bid is, therefore, executed at the limit, the first bid received at this figure taking the prize, if the room bidders permit.

Those in the room are always at an advantage in the bidding and usually secure the snaps.

The sale having been completed, in compliance with the law, which in this city is very strict, is *absolute*, and every bidder may be compelled to complete his part of the contract by paying for and taking away his purchases. No man, under the law, may refuse to accept and pay for his purchase, which has been on public view, even if not in accordance with the catalogue.

If he has been wronged he may seek redress and will be surprised to find how sensitively the law responds.

Appeal to the law is needless, however, as the manager of the sale will wish to avoid any unpleasant notoriety, and the auctioneer to protect his license and his hondsman.

Some bidders, not satisfied with their purchases, seek an excuse by which to avoid their contract, and display a petty meanness of which they are probably quite ignorant.

How hard to see ourselves as others see us.

They return lots because they are not satisfied and compel the manager to become the purchaser at the prices they have bid. The manager has no redress, but to cut off the offender from his lists.

To make low bids is quite proper and hurts no one except the bidder.

We have seen strings of 200 or 300 bids on a single sale where the bidder would get two or three lots no one else wanted.

If gunning for bargains, reasonable bids on desirable stamps is often very successful.

If the stamps are not the ones wanted or not in accordance with the instructions of the bidder, the bids are cancelled.

The small commission charged, usually 5 per cent., is often saved many times to the bidder by thus employing an agent who has no direct interest in the sale.

To summarize : Study the catalogue, mark those lots you wish to buy, enter a *fair price* that you are willing to pay for each lot, estimate the amount you wish to expend, and send your bids for about double this amount to an agent with full instructions as to your wants in condition, quantity, etc.

Do not send trifling bids. Do not bid on something you do not want.

And, if you make a mistake, do not try to hold some one else responsible.



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 29.]

Kishengarh.

1899-1903.



Fig. 596.

1899, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.—This stamp, illustrated above, is printed in white on color and, as will be noticed, has the value in native characters between the two lower labels.

1903, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.—This stamp differs from that of 1899 in being printed in color upon white and in having no indication of value in the space between the two lower labels.

Nabha.

1885-1900.

NABHA
STATE

Fig. 597.

These stamps, the Queen's head series of India surcharged with the type shown above, are found with the following errors of surcharge :

"ABHA" for "NABHA", 1a 6p bistre-brown.

"N BHA" for " " 1r. carmine and green.

"N ABHA" and "S TATE" (space between "N" and "A" and "S" and "T") 1a. violet brown, 2a. ultramarine, 3a. orange, 4a. olive and 1r. gray.

"STATE" 3p. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 9p., 1a., 1a.6p., 2a., 3a., 4a., 6a., 8a., 12a., 1r. gray, 1r. carmine and green, 2r., 3r. and 5r.

"STAT E" (wide space between "T" and "E", $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 9p., 1a., 1a. 6p., 2a., 3a., 4a., 8a., 12a. and 1r. carmine and green.

"NABHA" $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a.

"NABHA". $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 9p., 1a., 1a.6p., 2a., 3a., 4a., 6a., 12a., 1r. carmine and green.

Official Stamps.

1885-97.

SERVICE
NABHA
STATE

Fig. 598.

"N ABHA" and "S TATE". 1a. brown-violet.

"ST ATE". $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, 1r. green and carmine.With period after "SERVICE": $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, 1a. violet-brown."STATE", $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., 2., 3a., 4a., 6a., 8a., 12a., 1r. gray and 1r. carmine and green.

"STAT E". 2a., 4a. and 8a.

"NABHA". $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2a., 3a., 4a., 8a., 12a. and 1r. carmine and green.

Patiala.

1884.



Fig. 599.

These stamps are the Queen's head series of India surcharged as is shown above. One error of this type of surcharge is known :

"STATE", 8a red-lilac.

1885.

PUTTIALLA
STATE

Fig. 600.

Of this type of surcharge the following errors are known :

"AUTTIALLA" instead of "PUTTIALLA":

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, red surcharge.

1a. violet-brown, black "

2a. ultramarine, red "

8a. red-lilac, black "

1r. gray, red "

"PUTTILLA" instead of "PUTTIALLA":

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, red surcharge.

1a. violet-brown, black "

2a. ultramarine, red "

8a. red-lilac, black "

1r. gray, red "

"PUTTIALLA" omitted :

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, red surcharge."STATE": $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, red surcharge.

1a. brown-violet, black "

2a. ultramarine, red "

4a. olive, " "

8a. red-lilac, black "

1r. gray, red "

"STATE": $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, " "

1891-96.

PATIALA
STATE

Fig. 601.

Of this type of surcharge the following errors are known, all surcharged in black :

"PATIALA" omitted : 1a violet-brown, 4a olive.

"PATIALA" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 9p, 1a, 1a 6p, 3a, 6a, 12a.

"PATIALA" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 9p, 1a, 1a 6p, 3a, 6a, 12a.

"PATIALA" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 9p, 1a, 1a 6p, 3a, 6a, 12a.

"STATE" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 9p, 1a, 1a 6p, 2a, 3a, 4a, 12a.

Official Stamps.

1884.

SERVICE



Fig. 602.

The one-half anna stamp with this type of surcharge is known with "STATE" spelled "8TATE".

1885-90.

SERVICE
PUTTIALLA
STATE

Fig. 603.

Errors of the above type of surcharge are to be found as follows :

"AUTTIALLA" for "PUTTIALLA" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, red and black surcharge. 1a violet-brown, red and black surcharge.

"PUTTILLA" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, red and black surcharge, 1a violet-brown, black surcharge.

"PUTTIALLA" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge.

"PUTTIALLA" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a green " "

"8TATE" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, red and black surcharge.

1a violet-brown, black surcharge.

2a ultramarine, " "

"STATE" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, red and black surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge.

1a violet-brown, black surcharge.

1891-98.

SERVICE
PATIALA
STATE

Fig. 604.

The following errors of this surcharge are known :

"PATIALA" : 3a., 4a., 6a., 8a., 12a. and 1r. gray.

"PATIALA" : 3a., 4a., 6a., 8a., 12a. and 1r. gray.

"PATIALA" : 3a., 4a., 6a., 8a., 12a. and 1r. gray.

"SERV CE" : $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 3a., 4a., 8a., 12a. and 1r. gray.

Sirmoor.

1879-93.



Fig. 605.



Fig. 606.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna : The stamp of 1893 (Fig. 606) differs from that of 1879 (Fig. 605) in many details, the two most important of which are that there is a row of small ornaments just inside the inner frame-line at the bottom of the 1879 stamp which are missing in that of the later date and that, in the stamp of 1893, a line representing perforations surrounds the stamp.

The stamps of 1893 were really not used for postage. It seems that the Sirmoor Post Office received a large order for the stamps of the first issue from an European dealer and, thereupon, ordered the stamps reprinted. As the original stones were no longer in existence a new plate was made and, as no stamp of the first issue was at hand, the lithographer copied the sample (a cut from a catalogue) sent by the dealer. As this cut showed the perforations they were duly copied and appeared upon the new stamps. They were, later on, made available for postage as the supply on hand exceeded the demand.

Official Stamps.

1890-95.



Fig. 607.

On

S. S

S.

Fig. 608.

These stamps are the regular ones, as illustrated in figure 607, surcharged as shown in figure 608. There have been numerous printings of the surcharge and, as it is type-set, it varies greatly in the size of the letters; their spacing, etc. Besides this many varieties of punctuation are to be found. Some have a period after each "s", others have an additional period in front of the first "s"; a comma, instead of a period, after the first "s", while others have no punctuation marks at all.

Soruth.

1868.



Fig. 609.

The one anna value of the type illustrated above contains three errors, as follows :

A :—The left hand characters in the last line of the native inscription are missing.

B :—The accent over the left hand character in last line of the inscription is missing.

C :—The circumflex accent after the left hand characters of the first line of the inscription is missing.

4a black :—This value is found with the errors A and C, as noted above for the one anna.

Italy.

1865.



Fig. 610.

2cc. on 15c. blue :—There are three types of this stamp (Fig. 610) as follows :

Type I :—There is a small star, composed of colorless dots, at each side of the stamp just below the ends of the inscription "POSTE ITALIANE".

Type II :—There is a small, colorless dot above and below the small star mentioned above.

Type III :—The same as type II with two additional dots in each corner of the stamp. These dots may be easily located as follows : The corner ornaments are terminated at each end by a small tail piece somewhat resembling the figure "7". They are placed opposite the "o" and "e" of "POSTE"; between the "A" and "L" and opposite the "N" of "ITALIANE"; opposite the "I" and "C" of "QUINDICI" and the "N" and first "I" of "CENTESIMI".

1890.



Fig. 611.

2c. on 5c. green :—There are two types of the surcharge upon this stamp, which differ solely in the shape of the figure "2".

Type I :—The tail of the "2" is thin (Fig. 611.)

Type II :—The tail of the "2" is thick and very heavy.

Newspaper Stamps.

1861.



Fig. 612.

1c black :—There are two varieties of this stamp (Fig. 612).

Var. I.—The embossed numeral in the center is a "2" instead of a "1".

Var. II.—There is a hyphen between "Franco" and "Bollo".

2c black :—There is a variety of this stamp, which is of the same type as that illustrated above, in which the embossed numeral is "1" instead of "2".

Offices in the Turkish Empire.

1874.



Fig. 613.

As will be seen by the above illustration these stamps are the regular Italian types surcharged "ESTERO" and with the corner ornaments altered. In some cases one or more of these corner ornaments remained unaltered and the following is a list of them :

Ornament in the lower right corner not altered

5c. slate-green

Ornament in the upper right corner not altered

10c. buff

Ornaments in the lower corners not altered

10c. buff

30c. brown

None of the corner ornaments altered

10c. buff

30c. brown

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1874.



Fig. 613.

1c gray-green :—There are four varieties of this stamp, as follows :

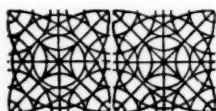
Var. I.—There are two square dots in the lower right corner.

Var. II.—There are three square dots in upper right corner.

Var. III.—None of the corner ornaments are altered.

Var. IV.—The corner ornaments have been altered but the stamp bears no surcharge.

2c orange-brown :—The only variety of this stamp is identical with Var. IV of the one centesimi ; *i. e.* ornaments altered but without surcharge.



Our Indian Letter.

BY E. W. WETHERELL.

CAMP MALVALLI, T. B., January 8, 1905.

I see, by a recent number, that the one and only Nankivell has brushed the fur of the joint editors of the A. J. P. the wrong way "quite considerably." It seems a pity to us, on the other side of this world, that the advocates of new issues and of historic stamps, and of used as distinct from unused, cannot let one another alone—surely because A amuses himself with the papers, perforations and gum of New Zealand, he need not "jump on" B, the poor wretch, who enjoys the similar variations of Holland or Luxemburg; and B will have quite enough to do without worrying about what he is pleased to call "the imbecility of A."

If everybody collected new issues only, the prices would be terrible; and if collectors took new issues only, they would miss two-thirds of the interest of the subject. Let everyone collect as suits his taste and pocket. It is, of course, true that certain forms of specializing are of greater interest than others to the majority of people. Yet there are some who get fearfully excited over a colon, which by a smudge has become a semicolon, but, because I, personally, take no interest in the result of the carelessness of the printer's deed, I don't call the other man names more than I can help—*chacun à son, goût*,—and let us take the beam out of our own eyes before we worry about the notes which we believe obscure the vision of our brother collectors.

While on this subject, which, by the bye, is scarcely Philately in India, I would like to emphasize the fact that there is a very, very great deal of difference between philatelic and pecuniary interest. A certain stamp may sell at £100 simply because it is very rare, but another, worth a mere fraction of a penny, may be of far greater interest philatelically. The following will explain my meaning clearly: The 5 cent 1872 issue of Holland occasionally shows a small bald patch on the King's head—"a little bald patch on the top of his head in the place where the wool ought to grow." This minor variety occurs on stamps with all the perforations of this issue and thus proves that the same plates were in use for at least fifteen years. This triviality seems to me of far more *philatelic* value than an inverted double surcharge (with a word wrongly spelt or a missing stop) on a useless value of a speculative set, called into being by a corrupt postmaster of an insignificant office, which never had any need for stamps at all. Yet this latter may be so rare that only six exist. If, however, a brother philatelist is pleased to pay fifty dollars for this square inch of paper, merely to fill a blank in his album, I have no more right to call him mad than he has to call me a Triviality *Wallah*.

A friend of mine in India collects on very unusual lines—he has three collections. The first is a general one, containing about 5,000 stamps, without any varieties of shade, tint, watermark, gum and perforation. The second is a mass of common Indian stamps in every shade obtainable, post-marked with the date stamps of every Presidency and Native State and post offices out of India (Andaman Islands, Burma, Zanzibar, etc.) at which these stamps were available. This little lot is about as numerous as the general collection. The third is a wonderful coacervation of Italian municipal Labels

—there are thousands of them and he is always adding a dozen or two. Quite recently, to show his *general* interest, he has taken up blocks of four of all stamps he can get which were issued with and without a Jubilee line ; yet this particular man went to sleep over my unique collection of letters saved from the wrecks of mail steamers, and turned up his nose at a nice little lot of stamps doubly printed, which, to me, is a joy forever. As I said before, *chacun à son goût*, and don't let us go about like the Pharisee of old, thanking goodness that our *goût* is not like other men's.

A person possessed of colossal impudence is advertising in some of the Indian papers *superb specimens* of facsimiles of rare stamps. Can it be possible that the advertiser occasionally forgets to print the word "facsimile" upon them? A very sharp eye ought to be kept on these precious productions and a still sharper one on the manufacturer,—it would be such a temptation to accidentally (of course) drop one of these into a box of genuine stamps and not notice it when mounting the genuine ones for sale. Such accidents might happen. If people collect scraps, these "superb specimens" might be of interest, but for stamp collectors—!!

I commenced this letter with the new-issue controversy and would like to mention an amusing speech recently made on this subject by a collector (a farmer) at a stamp meeting. The speaker bore a grudge against two or three small dealers who had not treated him well. The following is a fairly correct abridged version of the speech, including the mixed metaphors for which the speaker is famous :

"Gentlemen :—New issues are all very well, but we must not put all our eggs into one basket lest they get addled in the hatching, in which case we should resemble the proverbial toad under the harrow in being on the horns of a dilemma. On the other hand, the old issue man thinks all his geese are swans, and my advice to him is—do not count your chickens before they have crossed the Rubicon.

"It is all very well for those dealers to pounce on any shorn lamb (who has not sufficiently signed his wings) and pluck him till he hasn't a leg to stand on, yet, while they are thus feathering their nests they may be killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, and then they will be up a gum tree.

"The time has come, gentlemen, for us to make a stand, and if we put our backs to the wall we could put a spoke in their wheels and then the laugh will be on the other foot. My advice to you, brother collectors, is—go in for a little of everything, and something is then sure to turn up trumps and pan out well. When any one persuades you against your will to go in for this or that, put your foot down with a firm hand and don't let them throw dust in your eyes. Never collect that which will be a white elephant (a *white* elephant is my *bête noir*), hanging around your neck like a millstone to drag you through a slough of despond till the deep waters go over your soul.

"I know that many of you do not agree with me and that I am skating on thin ice, yet I hope I have not put my foot in it. I do not wish to tar all dealers with the same brush, but there are some who cannot touch pitch without going the whole hog. These would have you believe that the particular stamps they have in stock are the only safe investment, but one of these days the sword of Damocles will give them a backhander straight from the shoulder and collectors will know them no more."

The Chairman then thanked the speaker for his lucid remarks.

The Truth about the Stamps of the Somali Coast with Inverted Centers.

Translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

From being very rare the Somali Coast stamps with inverted centers have become common, and let us see who will throw a stone at them; since the law has busied itself with these stamps no one wishes either to see or possess them! Their too rapid appearance was the despair of collectors and certain among them talked of giving up collecting! In truth there has been much talk about these stamps, everybody has seen thousands of them and, finally, no one has them.

I think that it is right to inform amateurs what has been done and what these stamps are.

The postage stamps of the French Colonies are sold in Paris, at the Agency of the Colonies, 6 rue du Mont-Thabor. There a commission is charged with receiving them, verifying them and destroying the defective ones and the errors. Now, from the establishment of the Agency until 1904, this commission amounted to nothing; the stamps often reached them at two o'clock and the commission closed its session about five o'clock. It is easily understood that all errors would escape their scrutiny, as they could not verify 60,000 sheets in three hours.

It is thus that the following errors have appeared:

- 0.75 Indo China, inverted center
- 0.01 Martinique, name in blue
- 0.02 Congo, red, etc.

The dealers who obtained their supplies at the rue du Mont-Thabor did not hesitate to ask M. Evrard, an employée, if he did not find errors. He set himself to look for them and gave them out freely; I will point out these:

- 0.05 Djibouti, green and yellow-green, inverted center
- 1fr Congo, inverted center
- 0.01 Congo " "

But M. Evrard, at that time received practically nothing for his trouble; he quickly ascertained that the said stamps were sold for 20 francs, indeed for 200 francs, apiece and, instead of giving up the errors he put them aside and kept them.

In May, 1903, M. Evrard proposed to me to sell me these inverted centers; he showed me what he had found up to that time:

1	sheet	of	100	stamps	of	0.04
2	sheets	"	"	"	"	0.20
15	"	"	"	"	"	0.25
3	"	"	"	"	"	0.30

He asked me for my estimate and I replied to him that I estimated the lot to be worth something like ten thousand francs. Upon his proposition that I should take them at that price I agreed, then I sold them, sometime after, to M. Dorsan Astruc.

But in proportion as the new deliveries were made at the rue du Mont-Thabor, M. Evrard found new errors and below is the exact list of all the values which came from the rue du Mont-Thabor :

	Colored Center.	Black Center.	
0.01	—	100 examples	
0.04	100 examples	—	
0.05	700 "	1500 "	
0.20	200 "	500 "	
0.15	1900 "	200 "	
0.30	—	300 "	(1st printing)
0.50	—	600 "	
0.75	—	500 "	
1fr.	—	24 "	

All stamps really purchased at the rue du Mont-Thabor as proved by the receipts presented by M. Evrard.*

In 1904 we have seen inverted centers of the Somali Coast come from everywhere. Where do they come from? An inquiry has actually been started. M. Le Poitevin being intrusted with the investigation

An order of arrest is issued against the principal culprit ; a workman is already locked up ! Because, if these stamps do not come from a theft, properly speaking, they come from a clandestine printing executed at night in the workrooms of the printer, which should be called a theft.

The values printed are the following :

With colored center : 0.04 ; 0.40 ; 0.50 ; 1fr ; 2fr and 5fr

With black center : 0.40 ; 0.50 ; 2fr and 5fr

And more than all this, the following freaks have appeared :

- 1st. The frame of the 0.25 blue with the central mosque in blue
- 2nd. The 0.40 with black ground having the central design of a camel turned to the right instead of to the left.

I shall not take upon myself the rôle of the investigating judge ; I sincerely hope that these elusive and clandestine impressions, which equally concern certain values with proper centers ; certain values of Madagascar and Congo, all good for postage, I sincerely hope, I say, that this way of doing things will cease. The collectors are not the only ones who suffer by it, but, what is worse, the budgets of our Colonies also.

But I wish to show collectors that there is a difference between these clandestinely printed stamps and the stamps coming from Evrard.

In the first place the values are not the same, excepting the 0.40 and 0.50.

Then the colors of these two stamps are not the same, notably the rose, which is too bright, almost always the color of the frame runs and the paper is tinted by it.

Finally the paper of the clandestinely printed stamps is very much thicker, which is easily recognized by the touch, but it becomes evident when one separates two stamps. The Evrard stamps come apart evenly like all stamps coming from the Colonial Agency ; the stolen stamps are upon a paper which is almost cardboard.

*Since 1904 we see no more errors coming from the rue du Mont-Thabor. This is because the active members of the commission on verification are taking their duties seriously, throwing out all errors from the deliveries as made to them and carefully destroying them.

I will add that the paper of the two printings comes from the same house, Blanchet & Kléber, and bears the same marks. The persons who have executed these clandestine printings have, indeed, bought the paper from the same house, but they did not take it of the same weight.

To sum up, and I am not alone in my opinion, the Evrard stamps are good, recognized as having come from the rue du Mont-Thabor by the judge charged with the investigation; they are worthy, according to this decision, of figuring in the catalogues and certain varieties are very rare.

The stolen stamps are not worth much, and, a capital thing, it is extremely easy to distinguish the two printings; one is a stamp, the other is comparable to the fraudulently perforated essays upon cardboard.

DR. H. VOISIN.

So this is the truth? Well, there is an old adage that "murder will out" and its terse probity is certainly well illustrated in this case!

To start with we are shown a commission, who were appointed for the express purpose of doing certain things, whose members are, or have been, so lax in performing the special duties intrusted to them that one of the principal causes of its creation has been completely nullified and rendered inoperative, for, as Dr. Voisin says, it would be a physical impossibility for them to count, let alone examine, twenty thousand sheets of stamps an hour, for this would mean an average of a little over five and one-half sheets per second.

We are not told whether the errors which are said to be due to this criminal carelessness made their appearance from the various colonies for which the stamps were printed or directly from the Colonial Agency in Paris, but we are strongly inclined to the belief that the errors in question never saw the colonies whose names they bear. The pernicious habit of selling any and all colonial stamps in Paris has many sins to answer for and, though we freely admit that these stamps would have been perfectly good for postage had they ever reached the colonies wherein they were valid, we greatly doubt that they ever *were* used in that way, although, so far as these three cases are concerned, there is, at least, a possibility that some of them may have reached the colonies in question.

We now come to the statement that "dealers who obtained their supplies at the rue du Mont-Thabor did not hesitate to ask M. Evrard, an employée, if he did not find errors," etc. What, may we ask, is the name which Frenchmen would apply to the transactions of this kind? Here in the United States the most lenient term which would be used would be *bribery* on the part of the dealers in question, and *malfesance in office* on the part of M. Evrard. The fact that the latter gentleman found out early in the game that he was not receiving his full share of the profits accruing from the sale of his stolen goods is of no consequence in considering the ethics of the case.

He was a government official whose special duty it was, after duly verifying the account of the number of sheets of stamps delivered to the Agency, to *destroy* all spoiled sheets and all errors of whatsoever kind. Instead of doing this he carefully laid aside all errors which he found and sold them at enhanced prices for his individual account.

The ingenuousness of Dr. Voisin's description of his own part in the disposition of the twenty-one sheets with inverted centers is so apparent as to make its truth unquestionable. M. Evrard, having become tired of acting as the cat's paw for the more avaricious dealers who first approached him,

simply reversed things, himself played the part of the monkey and induced the worthy doctor to become the cat whose paws were to pull the chestnuts (francs, in this case) from the fire for his delectation

Finally we are given a list of 6624 of these stamps with inverted centers which came from the Colonial Agency but the doctor is silent as whether or not he was the accomplice in marketing the extra 4524 stamps over and above the twenty one sheets already spoken of. It is, however, plain that none of these 6624 stamps ever reached the Somali Coast ; therefore the case is of a very similar nature to that of our own four cent value of the series of 1901, which stamp has already been expunged from our catalogue upon the ground that, although it was a bona-fide error, it never was on sale at any post office.

Now, our conspirators are suddenly startled out of their tranquil dreams of ever increasing wealth and worldly prosperity by the appearance upon the market of a flood of these self-same errors for which they cannot account. Prices fall rapidly ; their castles in Spain totter upon their foundations ; *something* must be done. Then an official investigation is instituted, whether at the instance of the conspirators themselves or through the fact of so many errors (?) being upon the market reaching the ears of the officials we know not, but, at all events, the results are attained, for, we are told that, "Since 1904 we see no more errors coming from the rue du Mont-Thabor", and that the commissioners "are taking their duties seriously, throwing out all errors from the deliveries as made to them and carefully destroying them." Thus is the source of supply closed to the arch conspirator, M. Evrard.

We are then told that "an order of arrest is issued against the principal culprit ;" we are left in ignorance as to the name of this unfortunate individual but, if justice has been done, we think that we might safely hazard a guess that his name began with the fifth letter of the alphabet. "A working man has been locked up!" Yes, probably upon that principle of Justice which says that a man who steals a loaf of bread for his starving family is a thief while the "man higher up" who robs the government or some large institution of hundreds of thousands, or millions, of dollars is an exponent of high financiering—a smart, able man. But, of course, *something* had to be done and *someone* must be made the scapegoat!

We must confess to being unable to understand certain fine distinctions which are drawn by the worthy doctor. For instance ; if the "secret printing executed at night in the workrooms of the printer" is theft, and we do not dispute this point for a moment, what shall we call the method employed by M. Evrard in obtaining his stock of the same stamps?

It is doubtless true that the secret printings can be easily recognized from those emanating from the Colonial Agency, but we cannot see how this fact improves the standing of the latter class. *Neither* were ever really issued for use and if the Colonial budgets suffered by reason of the secret printings they were most certainly not swollen to plethoric proportions by the stolen, but regularly printed, stamps.

It is not until we reach the final paragraph of the doctor's "True story" that the real reason for its being is brought to light. In speaking of the Colonial Agency stamps, he says : "the Evrard stamps are good, recognized as having come from the rue du Mont-Thabor by the judge charged with the investigation, they are worthy, according to this decision, of figuring in the catalogues and certain varieties are very rare. The stolen stamps are not worth much."

Interesting and ingenious logic, is it not ? *My* stamps, although stolen and never issued are *good* ! The *other fellow's*, stolen also, are *no good*. In

other words : the fact that I bought stamps, *knowing* them to be stolen and that they never were issued, is no reason why I should not be protected and allowed to reap my expected profits from them, because they were stolen by an official. But the poor workman, who adopted what was probably the only way in which he could follow the official's lead, is to be imprisoned and not allowed to realize upon *his* stamps.

So far as any opinion rendered by the investigating judge is concerned we fail to see how it can in any way affect the status of the stamps in question. Of course he recognized that the stamps came from the Colonial Agency ; if he had before him one-half the evidence that is presented in the paper under consideration, he could do nothing else. That, however, is not the question, we freely admit that fact to be true. The real point at issue *so far as philatelists are concerned*, is : Were these stamps ever regularly issued through the post offices of the Colony ? To this we answer most emphatically.—No.

This fact having been fully established there remains but one course for cataloguers to pursue, and that is to completely ignore their existence.—G. L. T.





UNITED STATES.—Mr. J. M. Bartels informs us that he has seen an imperforate pair of one cent postage due stamp of 1894 (our No. 1238).



- BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—The *Philatelic Record* says: "Messrs. Whitfield King write with regard to the 2½d recently listed:—'We find on examination that one stamp on each sheet has a full stop between the "P" and "R" of "PROTECTORATE". This is a very singular error, inasmuch as there are no periods used in any other part of the surcharge.'"



BENIN.—We have seen the 1c and 10c of 1892 (our Nos. 1 and 5) with inverted surcharge.



CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.—The *Monthly Journal* notes the 400r on 50r (our No. 69) with the surcharge inverted and so misplaced that the numerals are at the top and the word at the bottom of the stamp.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have seen a copy of the registration stamp of 1902, 20c red-brown on blue, with sewing machine perforation.

The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 5p and 10p of 1902 (our Nos. 319 and 320) perforated 12.



BOLIVAR.—We have seen the following imperforate varieties: Bluish paper, 1879, 5c blue, 10c violet, 20c red and 40c brown. Bluish paper, 1880, 5c blue, 20c red and 40c brown. 1882, 5p and 10p. Besides these we have also seen the 20c of 1880, perforated, printed in *green* instead of red.



CRETE.—Several of our contemporaries note a variety in the sheet of the recently chronicled 5l on 20l. It consists of a figure "5" with a straight top.



DENMARK.—There is one variety in the sheet of the recently issued 15ö on 24ö. It is the seventh stamp in the ninth horizontal row. The figures "15" are shorter on the right hand side of the stamp than is normal.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We are informed that the 3fr. 75c on 75c with plain ground (our No. 68) exists upon laid paper.

EGYPT.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the postage due stamp of 1898, 3m on 2pia., with surcharge inverted.



FRENCH CONGO.—We have seen the 10c on 25c of 1891 (our No. 22) with the surcharge sideways, reading upwards and, curiously enough, it is one of a pair and the other stamp has the surcharge inverted.



HAYTI.—We have seen the 10c of the Commemorative series (No. 93) with double surcharge.



ICELAND.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us a copy of the 25a yellow-brown and blue, perf. 12½ (No. 48), without the dash between "02-03".



INDIA.—BHOPAL.—The *Monthly Journal* says: "There is also an entirely new imitation of No. 63 (our No. 36), in an unknown number of types (in horizontal rows of four). It may be distinguished from other varieties of the same design by the fact that the 'w' of 'NAWAB' is like an inverted 'M'. It is in black on wove and has the new embossing"



ITALY.—The Toledo Stamp Co. write us that they have a copy of the one lira postage due stamp (our No. 161), with the figure of value inverted.



IVORY COAST.—We have seen the following varieties of the Postal Packet stamps, series of 1903, with inverted surcharges 50c on 15c pale green (No. 55); 50c on 60c brown on buff (No. 56); 1fr. on 5c blue (No. 58); 50c lilac (No. 70) and 1fr. rose on buff (No. 71).



LORENZO MARQUES.—The *Monthly Journal* notes the 75r of 1902 (our No. 67), with "PROVISORIO" inverted.



MACAO.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the following abnormalities: 1903, 6a on 5r yellow (our No. 109), with surcharge inverted; 6a on 10a, 6a on 40a, and the 18a on 80a (our Nos. 98, 102 and 105), with double, or partially double surcharges.



MOZAMBIQUE.—Here, again, the *Monthly Journal* lists a few errors: 1902, 65r on 20r (our No. 65) with double surcharge; 65r on 200r (our No. 67) with "REIS" at the top and the figures at the bottom.



NEW CALEDONIA.—We have seen the following varieties of these stamps: 1892, 35c orange (our No. 17), pair, one without surcharge. 1fr.

bronze green, (our No. 19), with double surcharge. 25c yellow and 30c brown (our Nos 27 and 29), with inverted surcharge.



NEW ZEALAND.—The *Monthly Journal* notes the 3p yellow, Railway newspaper stamp on *laid* paper, perforated 11.



NICARAGUA.—The *Monthly Journal* reports the following vagaries of perforation in these stamps: 1892, 1c imperforate; Official, 1890, 1c surcharged imperforate.



OBOCK.—We have seen the 1c on 25c; 2c on 15c; 5c on 25c and 4c on 15c (our Nos. 21, 23, 24 and 30) with inverted surcharge.



ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write us that the five shilling stamp which we chronicled last month is on the single Crown and C. A. paper, and *not* on the new multiple paper. Therefore, our No. 69 in the catalogue is correct.



PERU.—In a large selection of oddities from this country recently shown us, we find a number which are not included in our catalogue.

Among these were the following:

In the 1883 issue:

10c green (No. 69), surcharged with Triangle, a copy with double surcharge and another with inverted surcharge.

1c green (No. 74), surcharged "Union Postal Universal Peru" in an oval and Triangle, with the oval inverted.

2c vermilion (No. 88), surcharged Triangle and Horseshoe, one with Triangle sideways and another with double Triangle, one inverted.

5c blue with the same surcharge (No. 89), with the Triangle double.

In the 1884 issue:

2c vermilion (No. 96), with the Horseshoe surcharge double.

In the 1889 issue:

1c green (No. 116), surcharged with the Horseshoe in black and Triangle in red, both inverted

In the 1894 issue, surcharged with head of General Bermudez:

5c blue (No. 122a), 10c green (No. 123), and the 5c blue with additional surcharge of Horseshoe (No. 126), all with the Bermudez surcharge inverted.

Among the Postage Due stamps the 1897-98 issue, surcharged "Deficit":

1c bistre (No. 257), with double surcharge and the 10c orange (No. 259), with inverted surcharge.

Among the Official stamps:

2c rose of 1894-95 (No. 359), with the Bermudez head surcharge inverted, and the 10c yellow (No. 366), with double surcharge of "Gobierno" in a frame.



PORTUGAL.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the five reis of 1895-96 with the numeral inverted and at the top of the stamp.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the following varieties of the 1902 series: 2r on $4\frac{1}{2}$ r and 3r on $4\frac{1}{2}$ r (our Nos. 210 and 219), with inverted surcharge and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 9r (our No. 218) with surcharge misplaced showing "REIS" at the top and with figures at bottom.



SALVADOR.—The *Monthly Journal* again reports some vagaries of perforation as follows: 1891, 1c vertical pair imperforate horizontally; 1892, 2c, an horizontal pair imperforate between; 1895, 3c, an horizontal pair imperforate between.



SOMALI COAST.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 50c green and vermilion (No. 44) with inverted center.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* notes a block of four of the one shilling stamp "POSTAGE" in thin letters, imperforate vertically.



SWEDEN.—Referring to the Christmas label, which we noted last month, we regret to state that we were in error as to the monogram in the upper right corner. It is "SNF" instead of "SNE".



URUGUAY.—We have recently seen a number of varieties among the Official stamps, which are not at present included in our catalogue. These are:

The 1c green of 1880 84 (No. 226), in a vertical pair, imperforate horizontally, with the surcharge inverted. The 5c green of the same issue with red surcharge (No. 233), imperforate.

The 1c slate-blue of 1897-99 (No. 266), with double surcharge. The 5c of the same issue (No. 271), with inverted surcharge.

The 2c orange of 1900 (No. 279), with triple surcharge.





ABYSSINIA.—*Le Journal des Philatélistes* says: Owing to a change in the monetary system the stamps have been surcharged with new values." They are now in French money.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Black surcharge.

20c on 1g blue

80c on 4g lilac-brown

1f 60c on 8g violet

3f 20c on 16g black

Blue surcharge.

25c on $\frac{1}{4}$ g green

10c on $\frac{1}{2}$ g salmon

40c on 2g dark brown

AUSTRIA.—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The *Monthly Journal* says: "We have received two of the new stamps overprinted for use in the Turkish Empire; the surcharge consists solely of the word 'CENTIMES', in *sans-serif* capitals, across the neck of the portrait, and a bar cancelling the word 'HELLER', at top and bottom in black."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Black surcharge.

25c on 25h ultramarine (colored numerals)

50c on 50h dull blue (white numerals)

BADEN.—The colors of the Official stamps described by us in December, 1904, are as follows:

Official stamps.

Perforated 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$.

2pf gray-blue

3pf brown

5pf green

10pf rose

20pf blue

25pf red and green on orange

BARBADOS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the following varieties to the current series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1f gray and carmine

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine

6p violet and carmine

8p orange and ultramarine

2sh 6p slate and orange

BOSNIA.—*Le Journal des Philatélistes* announces a new value of the current series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$.

45h gray-blue (figures in black)

BRITISH GUIANA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the first of the current series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c gray green

12c lilac and violet

CEYLON.—Several of our contemporaries announce two more values of the current set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and
C. A.

Perforated 14.

25c bistre

1r 50c gray

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CRETE.—The following is a translation of a circular which we have received lately :

ADMINISTRATION
OF
CRETAN POST OFFICES.

"CANEAE, Feb. 1, 1905.

SIR :—A new series of postage stamps will soon be put into circulation by our Administration, the said emission having been decided upon by the Cretan Government.

With a view of furnishing all information relative to the designs appearing upon each of the nine values of postage stamps of this new series, which have been taken from Cretan money or from impressions of the seals of the epoch of most remote antiquity, and from views of Crete which are celebrated for historical or archeological reasons, our Administration has judged it indispensable to have printed special prospectus-cards exactly reproducing all values of the postage stamps, with, below each illustration, a detailed explanation of the design.

I have the honor to address to you, herewith one of the prospectus-cards in question.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

The Inspector of the Post Office Department, by order of the Director,

B. N. MAVRIDES."

The "prospectus-card" above mentioned is an heavy, gilt and beveled edge card showing the stamps in their true colors with full descriptions of the design of each in both French and Greek. It has an handsome border which is broken at top by the

Cretan Coat-of-Arms. It is beautifully engraved by the makers of the new stamps, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London, and is the most artistic thing, in a philatelic sense, which we have seen for many a long day.

We have since seen what appears to be a mimeographic copy of the circular, sent out at a later date, in which the word "soon" in the first sentence is crossed out and replaced by "FEB. 15TH, 1905" in manuscript, which leads us to suppose that the stamps were issued upon that date.

The central designs of the various values are as follows :

- 2 lepta : Diana (the Mycaenian Goddess) between two lions and drawing her bow. Taken from an impression of a seal found at Cnossos.
- 5 lepta :—Britomartis* seated in an old oak. Taken from a piece of money from Gortyna.
- 10 lepta :—Portrait of Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of Crete.
- 20 lepta :—Jupiter suckled by a bitch. Taken from a piece of money from Cydonia.
- 25 lepta :—A Triton brandishing a trident. Taken from a piece of money from Itanos.
- 50 lepta :—The crowned head of Ariadne framed by a "Greek" border. Taken from a piece of money from Cnossos.
- 1 drachma :—Europa seated upon the bull Jupiter. Taken from a piece of money from Gortyna.
- 3 drachma. The ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos.
- 5 drachma :—The historical monastery of Arcadius and, beyond it, Mount Ida.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

21 dull purple

51 yellow-green

101 vermilion

*A Cretan Goddess supposed to dispense happiness.

20l blue-green
 25l ultramarine
 50l yellow brown
 1d rose-carmine and deep brown
 3d orange and black
 5d olive-green and black

CURACAO.—Several of our contemporaries state that the 50c postage due stamp (our type D7), has been issued.

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 12½.

50c green

CYPRUS.—The *Philatelic Record* announces another of the current set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4pi olive-green and violet

DENMARK.—Several of our contemporaries note a new value of the head type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13x12½.

5ö green

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. J. M. Bartels has shown us another provisional. This time it is the four cents postage due stamp which has been surcharged 1 centavo in the same type as the others recently chronicled. The error "DOMIHICANA" for "DOMINICANA" and also "CENT VO" for "CENTAVO" are to be found in sheets of this value.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

Carmine surcharge.

Upon postage due stamp.

1c on 4c brown olive

Soudan.—Several of our contemporaries announce that the current 1m stamp has been surcharged "ARMY-OFFICIAL" vertically in sans-serif capitals. The "ARMY" reads upwards and "OFFICIAL" reads downwards.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crescent and Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1m carmine and brown

FRENCH GUINEA.—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a set of postage due stamps which we hope to illustrate next month.

Postage due stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c blue

10c brown

15c green

30c rose

50c black

60c dull orange

1fr violet

GIBRALTAR.—Several of our contemporaries note another value on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2s green and ultramarine

British Offices in Morocco.—The *Philatelic Record* notes the first of this series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

10c violet on red

GRENADA.—The *Monthly Journal* announces the first of the current set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and
C. A

Perforated 14.
1d violet and carmine

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HUNGARY.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the following values to the set with the new watermark :

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 12.
Numerals in black.
3f orange
3of orange-brown
2k blue
5k maroon

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INDIA—Indore.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal* : "Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. send us used copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a and 1a stamps of the new type inscribed "INDORE", both of them overprinted with the word 'SERVICE', in *sans-serif* capitals, in black."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14.
Black surcharge.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a lake
1a green

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Jaipur.—Several of our contemporaries announce two more values of the type of the half anna chronicled by us last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
1a carmine
2a green

—

Kishengarh.—Several of our contemporaries list a new set, printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Co. They are of a new design somewhat resembling the first Sirmoor series.

Adhesive stamps.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a carmine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a chestnut
1a blue
2a orange
4a dark-brown
1r olive green
2r greenish-yellow
5r purple-brown

—

INDO-CHINA.—Several of our contemporaries state that the regular stamps of this colony have been surcharged with the word "CHINE" above the value in Chinese characters and that this set replaces the various series surcharged for Pack-hoi, Hoi-Hao, etc. All, with the exception of the 15c value, are our type A3. the exception is our A4 and this value is found, also, with the Chinese overprint above the word "CHINE".

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
Black surcharge (?).
1c lilac on blue
2c brown on buff
4c claret on lavender
5c yellow-green
10c red
15c orange-brown on blue
15c " " " " (error)
20c red on green
25c black on rose
30c brown on bistre
40c red on straw
50c brown on azure
75c deep violet on orange
1 fr bronze-green on straw
5 fr. red-lilac on lavender

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LABUAN.—Several of our contemporaries say that, like Borneo, this Colony has also been favored (?) with a new series of four cent values, made by surcharging other values with the same type, as was used for Borneo.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
Black surcharge.
4c on 5c green and black (No. 75)
4c on 6c brown-red and black (No. 76)

4c on 8c red and black (No. 77)
 4c on 12c red and black (No. 83)
 4c on 18c bistre and black (No. 84)
 4c on 24c lilac and blue (No. 82)
 4c on 25c blue green (No. 63)
 4c on 50c red-brown (No. 64)
 4c on \$1 dark-blue (No. 65)

LAGOS.—The *Philatelic Record* notes two more values of the current set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
 2p violet and ultramarine
 3p violet and orange-brown

NATAL.—Several of our contemporaries state that some of the current set have been surcharged "OFFICIAL" in block capitals.

Official stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
 Black surcharge.
 ½p blue-green

1p rose
 Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

2p olive-green and scarlet
 3p gray and red-violet
 6p maroon and blue-green
 1s gray-blue and deep rose

NICARAGUA.—We have seen another surcharge from this country. It is the same old 10c (our No. 161), surcharged "VALE C 15" in the same type as that of the 5c on 10c illustrated by us last month.

In October last we listed some varieties of the current series as having been surcharged for use in the coast provinces. We now quote the following from *The Metropolitan Philatelist*: "Owing to the currency of the departments of Cabo and Zelaya being gold, the stamps of the first type 1920 used there are surcharged 'Cabo' in large italics and for Bluefields a large capital 'B' with 'Dept. Zelaya' in very small letters below."

All of the copies which we have seen with the Bluefields overprint differ slightly from the above, inasmuch as the abbreviation for "Departamento" is "DPTO." instead of "DEPT.," while *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, from which we took our description of the first "Cabo" surcharge, gives it as "GR. CABO" instead of simply "CABO".

We think it best to repeat our former list, adding to it the other values mentioned by *The Metropolitan Philatelist*, so that the list may be up-to-date. The 5c and 10c values are the lithographed stamps of 1902.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.
 Bronze-blue surcharge.

15c on 10c violet

Provisionals for Bluefields.

Perforated 12.

On regular adhesive stamps of 1900-02.

Black surcharge.

1c red-violet
 2c vermilion
 3c green
 4c dark-olive
 5c blue
 5c carmine
 5c on 10c violet
 10c violet
 15c ultramarine
 50c lake

On revenue stamp surcharged:

"Correo" in mss.

5c orange and black

Provisionals for use in Cabo.

Perforated 12.

On regular adhesives of 1900-02.

Black surcharge (?)

1c red violet
 2c vermilion
 3c green
 4c dark olive
 5c blue
 5c carmine
 5c on 10c violet
 10c violet
 15c ultramarine
 Violet surcharge.
 10c violet

NORTH BORNEO.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a sheet of the lately chronicled 4c on 6c with *inverted surcharge*.

PERU.—We have received the first of what we presume to be a new series from this country. It is an horizontal rectangle; printed in two colors and bears a vignette of the "Municipal Institute of Hygiene", printed in black, in the center. We hope to illustrate it next month.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

12c deep blue and black

RHODESIA.—Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen sends us an hitherto unchronicled variety of the first series issued by the British South Africa Co. and writes us as follows concerning it: "I understand that a few sheets were printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons in 1896 at the same time as the £1 from the new plate. You will notice it is on thicker paper, brighter color and perforated 15. Date of issue unknown."

As compared with the commonly known £2 stamp the new discovery is indeed startling. The paper of the older stamp is thin and semi-transparent; its color is rather a dull shade of rose and the perforation is about 14.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 15.

Thick paper.

£2 bright red (1897?)

ST. LUCIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds other values to the current set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2½p violet and ultramarine

3p violet and yellow

6p lilac and deep violet

5s green and carmine

SERVIA.—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us the new series with the head of King Peter. We hope to illustrate them next month.

Le Journal des Philatelistes notes the 20c postage due stamp in a new color.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

1p gray and black

5p yellow-green and black

10p carmine and black

15p red-lilac " "

20p yellow " "

25p ultramarine " "

50p brown " "

1d bistre " "

3d green " "

5d violet " "

Postage Due stamp.

20p deep brown

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—Several of our contemporaries note an additional value upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

£1 purple and green

TASMANIA.—Several of our contemporaries note the 5d of 1892-97 (our No. 76), surcharged 1½d in heavy, block type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked *Tas* (type 82).

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1½p on 5p pale blue and brown

TRANSVAAL.—The *Philatelic Record* notes another value of the current set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

½p gray-green and black

The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 117th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, February 13, 1905.

Present : Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, von Hadenburg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order by the Vice-President at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The resignation of Mr. Crawford Capen was read and accepted with regret.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$1,087.18 was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and accepted.

The application of Mr. Spiegelberg having been posted the required length of time was balloted upon and he was declared unanimously elected a subscribing member of the club.

The following members having failed to pay their dues after repeated notification were dropped from the membership roll : Oscar Dejonge, T. Van Den Heuvel, Chas. H. Stone, Edw. F. Weed.

The Committee on Rooms reported that they had secured the second floor of 24 West 26th Street for the club at a rental of \$70 per month and that the Treasurer had signed the lease and paid three months rent.

The Treasurer read a letter from the landlord of the house now occupied by the club stating that the rental after May 1, 1905 would be raised to \$1,500 per annum.

Moved, seconded and carried, that not less than \$10 per day be charged in the future for the club rooms for auction purposes, whether sales be held day or night.

A committee of three composed of Messrs. Luff, Rich and von Hadenburg was appointed to supervise the moving of the club's effects to the new quarters ; the sum of \$100 was appropriated for the use of the committee, and they were given power to dispose of all unnecessary furniture and fixtures.

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Chairman of the Amusement Committee hold a Contribution Auction Sale, the proceeds of which are to be used for furnishing the new rooms.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Philatelic Society of India.

The annual general meeting of this Society was held in Calcutta on Friday, the 27th Jan., 1905 at 6 P. M. Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson presiding. The provisional accounts for the year 1904 disclosed a satisfactory financial position. Since the last meeting the second edition (revised) of the Society's handbook on the surcharged stamps of Chamba, Faridkote, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha and Patiala by Messrs. Stewart-Wilson and B. Gordon Jones has been published and has met with a favorable reception. The *nucleus* of a

public collection of Indian stamps has been formed, the arrangements for continuing which were entrusted to Mr. Corfield. An advance copy of the Society's new handbook on the Fiscals and Telegraph issues of British India by Messrs. C. S. F. Crofton, I. C. S., and W. Corfield was laid on the table. The work is very fully illustrated and is the first of its kind to deal with the non-postal emissions of India. It covers all the ground from 1860 to the end of 1904, and deals with the following classes of stamps of both this and the last reign: Receipts, Foreign Bills, Customs, Share transfers, Special Adhesives (including Hundis and Advocate, Attorney, and Vakil issues), Petitions, High Court, Small Cause Court, Calcutta Small Cause Court, Court Fees, Notarial Forests, Postal Notes, Postal Service and Telegraphs. Full reference lists are appended. The Secretary was instructed to submit copies to London in time for the forthcoming exhibition of the Fiscal Philatelic Society in Exeter Hall. It was reported that the Society's handbook on the Postal and Telegraph issues of British India by Messrs. Hausburg and Stewart-Wilson is making good progress. It will be the most complete work on the subject yet attempted and will be sumptuously illustrated and produced. Its appearance cannot, however, be looked for this year as the detail work necessitated by its compilation is very considerable. The Rules were amended so as to provide for the admission of life members. Mr. B. Gordon Jones was elected an honorary member of the Society, and arrangements made to assist the Irish National collection in Dublin with stamps still required for the completion of its Indian section. Mr. Hoffman exhibited some choice collections of Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope and other issues, and the hope was expressed that a display of stamps by Indian collectors might be arranged for the coming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The following honorary officers were appointed for 1905-1906:—President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I. C. S.; Vice-President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K. T., Mr. W. Dorning Becton, Mr. Wilmot Corfield, the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour and the Hon. Sir David Masson, C. I. E. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I. C. S., Librarian, Mr. Th. Hoffmann; Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, Mr. E. W. Wetherell; Council: The above (ex-officio) and Major W. Barratt, D.S.O., I.S.C., Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I. C. S., Lieut.-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I. M. S., Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Lukis, I. M. S., and Lieutenant A. E. Stewart.

The Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

A meeting of the above society was held on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, at the Masonic Temple, Plein Street. Mr. M. Neuberger occupied the chair, and there were present ten members and one visitor. The Chairman referred to the encouraging state of the Society's finances, which amounted to £38 9s. 3d. Mr. Ansell presented a large variety of stamps for the Society's collection, also two forgeries of Transvaal from Mr. S. Mottram, for which a vote of thanks to the donors was passed unanimously. The exhibition of blocks, strips and pairs of Africa was then declared open. Mr. Neuberger exhibited a very fine selection of nearly all the issues of Transvaal and Orange River Colony, which included a block of six 1s. green Transvaal Queen's head in mint condition; ½d. on 1s. green tête-bêche; block of £5 V.R.I., large dot; block of 1s. brown V.R.I. O.R.C., with figure omitted, also 1s. orange

V.R.I., and a sheet of 2½d. blue with antique 2; blocks of New Republic, also various sheets of Africans with various errors. Mr. Vallentine exhibited a block of 16 V.R.I. 1d. O.R.C., with surcharge omitted on two stamps. Mr. W. P. Cohen also exhibited a very fine selection of various blocks, strips, and pairs. A small auction then took place, a small sum being realized on behalf of the society.

Another meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, Feb. 17th at the Masonic Temple, Plein street. Mr. M. Neuburger occupied the chair, and there were ten members present. Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun having resigned as vice chairman, a ballot was held, which resulted in Mr. M. P. Vallentine being elected to the post. Mr. Vallentine, in returning thanks, referred to the good work done by Mr. Klagsbrun and hoped during his tenure of office that he would do the same. On the motion of Mr. Vallentine, seconded by Mr. W. G. Byron, it was decided that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Klagsbrun in recognition of the good services he rendered to the society. The Chairman announced that the programme for the first quarter had been drawn up and was as follows:—February 7, exhibition of blocks, strips and pairs of Africa. February 21, exhibition of South America. March 7 exhibition of Australasia. March 21, exhibitin of King's head and exchange. April 4, quarterly auction. As the society's collection is very small at present, several members announced their intention of handing in to the collection duplicates of certain stamps already held by them.

I. GLASSER, *Hon. Ass't. Sec.*

